

DX LISTENING DIGEST 7-065, June 1, 2007
Incorporating REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING
edited by Glenn Hauser, <http://www.worldofradio.com>

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NEXT SHORTWAVE AIRINGS OF WORLD OF RADIO 1361: ** tentative

Fri 2030 WWC1 15825
Sat 1630 WWC3 12160 [irregular]
Sat 2130 WRMI 9955
Sun 0230 WWC3 5070
Sun 0630 WWC1 3215
Sun 0800 WRMI 9955
Sun 1500 WRMI 7385
Mon 0300 WBCQ 9330-CLSB
Mon 0415 WBCQ 7415 [time varies]
Mon 0530 WRMI 9955**
Mon 0930 WRMI 9955**
Tue 1030 WRMI 9955**
Wed 0730 WRMI 9955**

WORLD OF RADIO, CONTINENT OF MEDIA, MUNDO RADIAL SCHEDULE:
Latest edition of this schedule version, including AM, FM, satellite and webcasts with hotlinks to station sites and audio, is at:
<http://www.worldofradio.com/radioskd.html>

For updates see our Anomaly Alert page:
<http://www.worldofradio.com/anomaly.html>

WRN ON DEMAND:
<http://new.wrn.org/listeners/stations/station.php?StationID=24>

WORLD OF RADIO PODCASTS VIA WRN NOW AVAILABLE:
<http://www.wrn.org/listeners/stations/podcast.php>

OUR ONDEMAND AUDIO [also CONTINENT OF MEDIA, MUNDO RADIAL]
<http://www.worldofradio.com/audiomid.html>
or <http://wor.worldofradio.org>

** BOLIVIA. 6134.8, Radio Santa Cruz, 0240-0313*, June 1, Spanish talk, ads, jingles. ID at sign off. Fair to good (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** BRAZIL. 6089.95, Radio Bandeirantes, S, Paulo, 0020-0100, June 1, Heard with Anguilla off the air with Portuguese talk, short music breaks. Possible radio-drama. // 9645.22 - both frequencies very weak. Poor in normal summer static (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** BRAZIL. Re Radio no Nordeste, DXLD 7-062:

Gostaria de que fosse registrado este artigo divulgado na Internet e que faz parte da realidade brasileira, bem ao contr·rio do que o nosso ilustre Presidente Lula da Silva disse ontem na abertura do Congresso da Abert em um Hotel em nossa Capital Federal.

Infelizmente certas coisas existem por det·s de um manto de impunidade e que suscita sempre o amordaamento nem que seja com a ceifa de uma vida de um comunicador popular de nosso interior brasileiro.

Esta proximidade È por demais perigosa, daí que as grandes redes quando denunciam fatos os iniciam bem longe de seus focos de descoberta e ficam incôlumes por algum tempo. Sabemos que muitos reporteres s, o obrigados a passarem um bom tempo no exterior como correspondentes para escaparem da "navalha" de poderosos de nossa adolescente rep'blica democr·tica.

Talvez outros mecanismos surjam para conter esse extermínio de vozes e de imagem que s, o v·timados aqueles que sublevam e ousam denunciar os descaminhos desse país. Temos que amanhecer nossas idéias e ações par um futuro seguro e forte, n, o devemos nos abater com essas noites de escurid,,o que vivemos h· bem poucos anos atr·s com os regimes de exceção.

Nos ajudem a fazer um país digno e possível de ser ouvido l· fora. Campanha pela reativação das Ondas Curtas para o Exterior da Radiobr·s. Junte-se a nós. O mundo deve nos ouvir e nos conhecer também (Cezar Camillo Alves Pelzer, Brasil, May 30, radioescutas yg via DXLD)

** CANADA. See DIGITAL BROADCASTING; impact of USA FCC IBOC decision

** CHAD. 7291.5 Noted again in Europe with powerful S=7 signal on 7289 to 7294 kHz range, when checked at 0630 UT on May 31. Signal strength indicate a 100 kW unit in power.

(later) 7288.5 is the late early night frequency around 1800-1900 UT slot on May 31. 5 kHz wide as usual in range 7286 to 7291 kHz. Starts around fade-in? 1725 UT (Wolfgang B,schel, wwdxc BC-DX May 31)

** CHINA. Re 7-064, the pulsing noise heard on the clip of PNG 7325: Rapid pulsing QRM --- Dear OM, This signal is Chinese wideband OTH radar via Hainan; frequency range appears from 50 kHz to over 200 kHz. Operated in Approx. 6.7 MHz, 49 mb and 60 mb. So called a dragon helicopter noise (Dragon-Herico) from Japanese DXer. Other, narrowband (5 kHz to 15 kHz) OTH radar operates in 49mb and 60mb, too. Terrible interference with Latin America DXing (S. Hasegawa, NDXC, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** CHINA [and non]. /U.K. [to Uzbekistan and nearby UZB nationals in China] Heavy firedrake jamming against BBC London Uzbek service occurred today at 1600-1630 UT on 17630 (heard even underneath S=9+30dB signal), 12085 S=9, 9615 S=7. No firedrake jamming on 12015-OMA, but a Chinese Mandarin national service heard instead, (+ KRE co-channel also). (Wolfgang B,schel, wwdxc BC-DX May 29 via DXLD)

** COSTA RICA. En alg'n momento, me propuse recopilar material sobre Radio Noticias del Continente, emisora que retransmitia el pensar y actuar de la organizaciUn setentista Montoneros y adverti que al igual que lo que vos cont's, hay muy, pero muy poca documentaciUn, muy dispersa, como atomizada, y no analizada sino tocada al pasar (Arnaldo Slaen, Argentina, May 30, condig list via DXLD)

Qui'bole Arnaldo. Ya que mencion's a Radio Noticias del Continente, imagino que se trata de la emisora de onda corta que estuvo instalada en los 1980s en Costa Rica, propiamente Puente de Piedra, CantUn de Grecia, Provincia de Alajuela, y que dado su tinte politico extremista, sigo sin entender cUmofue que obtuvo licencia de parte de Control Nacional de Radio para operar.

Trabajaba yo para Radio Impacto, entonces y sÚlo recuerdo que en circunstancias un tanto extraOrdas, repentinamente saliÚ del aire porque llovieron muchas quejas del extranjero. Para ser franco, yo nunca le puse mucha atenciUn ni recuerdo haber anotado sus frecuencias, lo que ahora me va a obligar a ir a hacer una investigaciUn a CNR, dado que es un capitulo que le quedE debiendo al colega australiano Ian Baxter, respecto a la solicitud que me planteÚ sobre el historial de las frecuencias utilizadas para onda corta desde Tiquicia, que como ya es de dominio de la comunidad DXista internacional, sÚlo van quedando activas las del Centro Emisor de Relievo de REE en Cariari, CantUn de

Pococí, Prov. de Limón, y en la misma provincia, en Cahuita, Cantón de Talamanca, TIRWR University Network del difunto Dr. Gene Scott, usando la totalidad de los otrora transmisores de Radio Impacto, siendo algunos de ellos re-ajustados de la frecuencia local de 980 a la onda corta. No puede decir lo mismo de TIFC, Faro del Caribe, cuyo regreso a la onda corta har· un año, fue algo temporal y con un funcionamiento bastante err·tico en 5055. Es m·s, no la he vuelto a captar. 73 (Ra'l Saavedra, Costa Rica, ibid.)

Saludos Ra'l y Arnaldo, adjunto algunas notas encontradas en Internet sobre esta emisora, la verdad bien pocas. Parece que estuvo vinculada al Movimiento Peronista Montonero y sufriÓ alg'n que otro atentado, fue objeto de la OperaciÓn Condor, entre otras cosas:

Última homillã de Mons. Oscar Arnulfo Romero
RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE

Me alegro de contar tambiÈn esta mañana con la colaboraciÓn de Radio Noticias del Continente que est·, desde este telÈfono y desde nuestra emisora, llevando, como los domingos pasados nuestra voz a AmÈrica Latina... Est· con nosotros el periodista Demetrio Olaziregui y nos ha informado como estallÓ una bomba cerca de la cabina de locuciÓn de aquella emisora en Costa Rica. Eran varias cargas de dinamita, destruyÓ parcialmente la pared de un edificio de dos pisos y todos los vidrios. Tuvo que silenciarse un momento pero luego ha seguido funcionando y est· prest·ndonos este maravilloso servicio... Nos dice que la homillã seguir· transmitiendose ya que hay demanda de Venezuela, de Colombia y hasta de Brasil... Aquella emisora ha recibido de 300 a 400 cartas en que manifiestan que oyen perfectamente esta onda en Honduras, en Nicaragua, y aquÌ mismo en El Salvador, en muchas partes.

Hacia 1979 el Movimiento Peronista Montonero (MPM) instalÓ legalmente en Costa Rica una emisora de radio de onda corta, Radio Noticias del Continente. Dirigida por el periodista y escritor Carlos O. Su·rez, su funciÓn era denunciar las crecientes violaciones a los derechos humanos y las consecuencias de la polÌtica econÓmica en toda AmÈrica Latina, y era parte de una ofensiva propagandÌstica de la organizaciÓn contra el rÈgimen argentino. Las presiones del gobierno militar, respaldo en la tarea por las dictaduras de Guatemala y El Salvador, hicieron que la experiencia fuera obligada al silencio, a principios de 1981 (108).

A Radio Noticias del Continente se le sumaron varios Órganos de prensa, la mayorÌa de ellos de vida efÌmera y de ediciÓn internacional, que respondÌan al MPM o a algunos de sus frentes: CrÓnica de la Resistencia Sindical Argentina, Noticias (de Argentina), Vencer, Noticias (de Argentina) y El 17.

108: M's informaci n sobre la experiencia de Radio Noticias del Continente en Su rez, Carlos O.: La complicidad (Buenos Aires, Ediciones Siena - Palabra Argentina, 2000, p gs. 8-9 y 17-18). Su rez, director de la emisora instalada en el pueblo de Grecia, en las afueras de la capital costarricense, relata c mo ex-guardias somocistas de la legi n 15 de Septiembre atacaron la sede de la radio en la noche del 14 de diciembre de 1980. los defensores, militantes populares de Costa Rica y la Argentina, rechazaron el ataque y obligaron a los agresores a la huida. "Este episodio -escribe Su rez- marca simb licamente la iniciaci n de la larga y sangrienta guerra de los contras para derrocar al gobierno sandinista, bajo la direcci n de los Estados Unidos", la operaci n estaba destinada a lograr el apoyo de la dictadura argentina en la guerra contra Nicaragua. El autor cita tambi n el libro de Yeves, Enrique: La contra. Una guerra sucia (Buenos Aires, Ediciones Grupo Zeta, 1990).

Radio Noticias del Continente - dinamitada esta emisora retransmit a las homill s de monse or Romero y programas de YSAX desde Costa Rica. Tom s Sarav 

Me ofrecieron participar de una experiencia novedosa: la instalaci n en San Jos  de Radio Noticias del Continente. Era una emisora de onda corta pensada para contribuir de alguna manera a la lucha contra todas las dictaduras del continente. Por eso me traslad  a San Jos  en abril del 79; mi familia me sigui  en junio del mismo a o. La radio comenz  a transmitir en julio. Actu  como una virtual fuente noticiosa del Frente Sandinista y produjo un gran esc ndalo en Costa Rica, porque los enemigos de la radio (y de la democracia) se hicieron sentir de inmediato. Eran, evidentemente, gente de los servicios de informaci n de Estados Unidos, de la Cia; aquello desencaden  mucho malestar. Hasta nos pusieron algunas bombas; no exagero, esto es muy conocido. El Chig n, uno de los hijos de Anastasio Somoza, como represalia porque algunos grupos revolucionarios latinoamericanos hab a eliminado a su padre en el famoso ajusticiamiento de Asunci n de Paraguay, mand  bombardear Radio Noticias del Continente, con una bomba similar a las de napalm, pero con tanta mala suerte para ellos, pero buena para nosotros, que el percutor no funcion . El pesado tanque cay  en la planta de transmisi n, en Alajuela. Milagrosamente no explot . Todo esto provoc  un esc ndalo en Costa Rica. Para un peque o pa s, resultaba un grave problema la presencia de una radio de este tipo, raz n por la cual finalmente fue clausurada por el gobierno costarricense (via Jos  Miguel Romero2, Spain, condiglist via DXLD)

Bien Jos  Miguel, has venido a reforzar con esos textos y testimonios algo m s de RN del Continente, que ha ido quedando un tanto olvidada, a no ser por estos postings tuyos. Nos faltar a ahora que alg n caritativo colega de esos minuciosos que todo lo anotan, nos diera una

referencia sobre las frecuencias que utilizó esta emisora. De toda suerte, ya que nos trepamos en este tren habrá que ver que encuentro en la estación de Control Nacional de Radio tica. 73 (Ra'l Saavedra, ibid.)

Raul: la sigla de RADIONOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE fue TIRL
FRECUENCIA DE 9615 KHZ CON 50 KW y
la direccion que daban era AP. 172, PAVAS, SAN JOS....

RECUERDO HABERLA ESCUCHADO CON BUENA SE-AL, incluso una revista argentina publicó fotos y un artículo, por supuesto contrario al funcionamiento de la emisora. Tengo una grabación de sus emisiones que incluiremos algún día en LA ROSA DE TOKIO. un saludo (Omar Somma, ibid.)

** EGYPT. 12270.03, Radio Cairo, 0105-0200*, June 1, Thanks to Glenn Hauser's tip. Very weak 2nd harmonic. 2 x 6135.015. Spanish talk. Arabic music. Poor distorted audio (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** GERMANY. Data sheets in pdf format of the available transmitters and antennas at Nauhen and Wertachtal site of T-systems click download on rightmost column
<http://www.t-systems-mediabroadcast.com/tsi/de/166000/Startseite/Hoerfunk/Distribution>
(BC-DX May 31 via DXLD)

T-SYSTEMS (DTK) A07 period (25/03/2007 - 28/10/2007)
A07akt_12 31.5.2007 Gesamtplan sorted by frequency

frq	star-stop	ciraf	ant	azi	type	day	from	to	loc	pow	stn
3955	1700-1800	27,28	317	ND	926				WER	100	YFR
5910	1807-1840	28S	105	130	216		280507	290707	JUL	100	TWR
5910	1900-1930	29S	220/01	75	146				WER	100	PRW
5910	2300-0400	11	103	285	216	23456			WER	100	RMI
5915	2100-2200	37E,38	117	150	216		010507	281007	WER	500	YFR
5945	0700-0815	27,28N	103	300	216	67			WER	100	BVB
5945	0700-0845	27,28N	103	300	216	1			WER	100	BVB
5945	1100-1115	27,28	314	ND	930	1			WER	250	MWA
5945	1200-1230	27,28	314	ND	930	1	010607	281007	WER	40	BVB
5945	1300-1430	27,28	402	ND	976	1			JUL	100	RTR
5965	0500-0600	28E	124	120	201				WER	100	AWR
5965	1130-1200	28NE	406	125	805				JUL	100	PRW
5975	1130-1200	28NE	224	40	805				WER	100	PRW
5975	1530-1600	28NW	224	40	805				WER	100	PRW
5990	0530-1630	27S	118	270	206	2356	210507	281007	WER	90	BCE
5990	0530-1729	27S	118	270	206	4	210507	281007	WER	90	BCE
6000	1430-1500	29S	221	75	218				WER	100	PRW

6015	1700-1800	27W,28	226	ND	926				WER	100	HCJ
6015	1800-1830	29S	105	85	216	5			JUL	100	BVB
6035	1330-1429	28NE,29W	222	60	216				WER	100	PRW
6040	1630-1930	40	117	105	216				WER	250	IBB
6045	0900-1000	27E,28	401	ND	926	1			JUL	100	HLR
6045	1200-1300	27,28	401	ND	926	1			JUL	100	MVB
6045*	1200-1300	27,28	401	ND	926	1	170607	170607	JUL	100	MVB
6050	1530-1700	28NE,29W	225	55	201				WER	100	PRW
6050	1900-1930	29S	108	90	216				WER	100	PRW
6055	0900-0959	27,28	104	115	206	1			JUL	100	CHW
6055	1030-1059	27,28	314	ND	930	17			WER	125	EMG
6060	1800-1830	28,29	205	60	211	36			JUL	100	BVB
6060	1800-1845	28,29	205	60	211	7			JUL	100	BVB
6060	1800-1930	28,29	205	60	211	1			JUL	100	BVB
6060	1815-1830	28,29	205	60	211	24			JUL	100	BVB
6060	1815-1845	28,29	205	60	211	5			JUL	100	BVB
6105	0827-0845	28	111	105	216	34567			JUL	100	TWR
6110	1100-1200	27,28W	104	295	206	1			JUL	100	TOM
6110	1200-1500	27,28W	406	290	805				JUL	100	TOM
6110	1930-2000	28NW	224	40	805				WER	100	PRW
6135	2100-2200	28NE,29W	225/01	55	141				WER	100	PRW
6140	1800-1830	29S,30	223	75	206				WER	100	PRW
6140	1930-1959	28NW	406	130	805				JUL	100	PRW
6140	2300-0100	39,40	114	105	216	5			WER	100	BVB
6145	1830-1900	29S	102	75	201		C-start		WER	100	PRW
6145	2200-2300	39,40	108	105	216		arab		WER	125	VOR
6175	1830-1859	29S	220/01	75	146				WER	100	PRW
6175	1900-2100	27,28W	501	280	156		240407	281007	NAU	100	TOM
7105	1700-1900	40	114	105	216				WER	250	IBB
7115	0000-0100	41	117	105	216	WRN	080507	281007	WER	250	IBC
7115	2200-2300	37,38W	207	210	216		010507	281007	WER	500	YFR
7140	1700-1759	18	406	20	805				JUL	100	PRW
7140	2100-2200	27S	101/01	220	146				NAU	250	PRW
7180	1330-1430	28NE,29W	212	60	217		Crash-start		WER	100	PRW
7180	1430-1500	29N	206	45	216				WER	100	PRW
7180	1900-2000	37E,38	114	150	216		010507	281007	WER	500	YFR
7210	0827-0845	28	104	100	206	34567			JUL	100	TWR
7225	1027-1100	28,29	111	105	216	7			JUL	100	TWR
7235	1730-1759	29	108	90	216				WER	250	IBB
7245	2245-2330	49E	212	75	217	6			WER	250	BVB
7245	2300-2330	49E	212	75	217	7			WER	250	BVB
7265	1700-1800	27	103	300	216				WER	100	PRW
7285	1030-1100	28NE,29W	501	100	156				NAU	100	PRW
9430*	0500-0600	46SE	204	180	217		250307	310707	WER	125	CVC
9430	1615-1729	39,40	102	115	217	24	010507	281007	JUL	100	BVB
9430	1615-1729	39,40	119/00	120	216	6	010507	281007	WER	100	BVB
9430	1630-1759	39,40	119/00	120	216	1			WER	100	BVB
9430	1700-1729	39,40	119/00	120	216	35	010507	281007	WER	100	BVB

9430	1700-1759	39,40	119/00	120	216	7			WER	100	BVB
9430	1800-1859	39,40	119/01	120	201	17			WER	250	BVB
9430	1830-1859	39,40	119/01	120	201	6			WER	250	BVB
9430	1930-2015	37,38	313	150	200	1			WER	250	PAB
9430	1930-2030	37,38	313	150	200	7			WER	250	PAB
9430	2000-2030	37,38	313	150	200	6			WER	250	PAB
9435	0030-0130	40E,41NW	212	90	217				WER	250	GFA
9435	1800-1830	37NW	308	220	216	1			JUL	100	BVB
9440	1500-1530	29S	220/00	75	206				WER	100	PRW
9445	1600-1700	29,30	223	60	208				WER	250	IBB
9470	0400-0700	55,59,60	213	240	216				WER	125	HRT
9480	1900-1959	38E,39S,	311	135	218	146			WER	100	EFD
9490	1027-1100	28,29	104	100	206	7			JUL	100	TWR
9490	2330-0030	41,49	110/00	75	217				WER	125	DVB
9495	1900-1959	39	119/00	120	216		010507	281007	WER	500	YFR
9505	1700-1900	29,30	222	60	216				WER	500	YFR
9510	0200-0330	40	104	105	216				WER	250	IBB
9515	0200-0300	8,9	112	300	217			ru	WER	250	VOR
9515	0300-0500	8,9	112	300	217			engl	WER	250	VOR
9525	1200-1300	27	304	300	217				WER	100	PRW
9545	0300-0330	48	305	135	216		120507	281007	WER	500	AWR
9555	1500-1530	29S	104/01	75	201				WER	100	PRW
9565	2030-2100	37,38W	308	200	216		010507	281007	JUL	100	AWR
9585	1800-1859	28E,29	202	70	218	7			JUL	100	CHW
9595	2000-2100	46E,47,5	311	180	218		150507	281007	WER	500	YFR
9600	1400-1430	27	121	300	216			WRN	WER	60	RRO
9610*	0659-0757	28,29	202	50	218		010607	310807	JUL	100	RNW
9610	1900-2200	46,47,52	305	180	216		010507	281007	WER	500	YFR
9620	0030-0100	41	208	90	217		010507	281007	WER	500	BVB
9620	2200-2300	46S,47W	311	180	218		010507	281007	WER	500	YFR
9640	0030-0045	41	119/00	90	216	1			WER	125	PAB
9655	0815-0845	27.28	121	300	216	7			WER	40	BVB
9665	2000-2030	38,39	401/00	145	216	5	170507	281007	NAU	250	BVB
9675	1900-2045	46N,46SE	304	190	217				JUL	100	IBR
9680	2330-0030	41NE,43S	221	75	218				WER	250	GFA
9695	1800-1830	38E,39	305	120	216				WER	100	PRW
9705	2000-2100	39,40	110/00	120	217		010507	281007	WER	125	YFR
9720	2100-2159	46E,47,5	311	180	218		010507	281007	WER	500	YFR
9720	2200-2300	37,46	204	195	217		010507	281007	WER	500	YFR
9725	1500-1659	29	111	60	216				JUL	100	IBB
9735	2000-2059	37E,38	119/00	150	216		150507	281007	WER	500	YFR
9760	1700-1830	39,40	104/00	105	216				WER	250	IBB
9770	2000-2030	40	104/00	105	216				WER	250	AWR
9775	1845-1959	46,47	302	160	216	1	010507	281007	JUL	100	BVB
9775	1900-1959	46,47	204	195	217	7			WER	125	BVB
9790	0900-1000	28W	105	145	216	1			JUL	100	AWR
9790	1800-1830	39N	111	105	216	16	010607	281007	JUL	100	BVB
9805	1900-1959	29S,30S	104/00	60	216				WER	250	IBB

9815	0030-0045	41	222	75	216		WER	500	BVB
9815	0300-0400	48	119/00	135	216		WER	250	AWR
9840	2000-2030	37,38	406	175	805		JUL	100	IBR
9875	1800-1845	48	305	150	216	010507 281007	WER	250	IBB
9925	0100-0500	2-10	503	325	216		NAU	100	HRT
9925	1600-1800	39N,40W	104	115	206		JUL	100	YFR
9925	2200-0300	11-16	213	240	216		WER	125	HRT
9925	2300-0300	6-10	106	300	217		WER	125	HRT
11600	1800-1859	37E,38	308	150	217	010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
11610	0600-1000	58,59,60	208	270	218		JUL	100	HRT
11610	1900-2000	46,47,52	308	180	217	010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
11610	2000-2200	37,38W	210	210	217	010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
11615	1500-1530	29,30	221	60	218 7	050507 281007	WER	250	EMG
11640	1630-1659	38E,39S,	105	130	216 36		JUL	100	RHU
11655*0559-0657	18,19	308	20	216		010607 310807	JUL	100	RNW
11680	1600-1800	41	221	90	218		WER	500	YFR
11730	1600-1800	41E	212	75	217	050407 281007	WER	500	YFR
11730	1800-1859	28E	104	100	206	030507 281007	JUL	100	YFR
11730	1900-2029	37,38W	308	200	216		JUL	100	AWR
11755	2000-2100	46E,47W	305	175	217		JUL	100	AWR
11780	1730-1759	37,38W	308	200	216		JUL	100	AWR
11835	1300-1329	29	222	60	216		WER	100	PRW
11850	1200-1300	18	502	360	156		NAU	100	PRW
11855	1800-1859	39	110/00	120	217	010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
11870	1600-1700	40	111/00	105	217	010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
11875	1700-1759	39	111/00	120	217	080507 281007	WER	500	YFR
11875	1800-1815	39,40	208	100	217 7	010407 281007	JUL	100	BVB
11875	1800-1830	39,40	208	100	217 246	010407 281007	JUL	100	BVB
11875	1800-1859	39,40	208	100	217 135	010407 281007	JUL	100	BVB
11895	2000-2100	37,38,46	204	195	217		WER	100	YFR
11915	1030-1100	27	121	300	216		WER	100	PRW
11915	1730-1800	47,48,52	105	145	216		JUL	100	IBR
11945	1700-1900	39,40	105/00	105	217	300407 281007	WER	100	BVB
11975	0100-0300	42S,43W	218	75	217		WER	250	IBB
11980	0700-0830	37,38W	308	200	216		JUL	100	AWR
12020*1500-1800	41	218	75	217		010607 281007	WER	500	YFR
12020*1600-1800	41	218	75	217		250307 310507	WER	500	YFR
13580	1625-1715	39,40	110/00	120	217 36	300407 281007	WER	250	BVB
13580	1625-1729	39,40	110/00	120	217 245	300407 281007	WER	250	BVB
13590	1530-1730	39,40	103	115	217 1		JUL	100	BVB
13590	1540-1600	39,40	103	115	217 24		JUL	100	BVB
13590	1540-1615	39,40	103	115	217 6		JUL	100	BVB
13590	1540-1645	39,40	103	115	217 5		JUL	100	BVB
13590	1540-1800	39,40	103	115	217 3		JUL	100	BVB
13590	1545-1829	39,40	103	115	217 7		JUL	100	BVB
13590	1730-1759	39,40	103	115	217 6		JUL	100	BVB
13620	1600-1659	39	105/00	120	217	010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
13630	1600-1900	47,48	120/00	135	217	080507 281007	WER	500	YFR

13710	1100-1130	19-26	203	35	216	7		WER	250	EMG
13730	1800-1859	46E,47,5	308	165	217		080507 281007	WER	500	YFR
13745	1100-1130	29	218	60	217			WER	100	PRW
13745	1430-1529	41NE,43S	222	75	216			WER	250	GFA
13750	1530-1630	40E,41NW	222	90	216			WER	250	GFA
13780	1900-1959	37,46	210	210	217		010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
13800	1300-1330	30N,31W	208	60	217			WER	500	PRW
13810	0430-0500	48	311	135	218	1		WER	125	BVB
13810	0430-0530	48	311	135	218	7		WER	125	BVB
13810	0430-0530	39,40	311	120	218	2345	070507 281007	WER	250	BVB
13810	0430-0545	39,40	311	120	218	6	070507 281007	WER	250	BVB
13810	1400-1559	28,29SW,	106	115	216			JUL	100	TOM
13810	1600-1759	38S,39S,	503	145	216	24		NAU	100	BVB
13810	1600-1830	38S,39S,	503	145	216	7		NAU	100	BVB
13810	1600-1900	38S,39S,	503	145	216	1		NAU	100	BVB
13810	1630-1759	38S,39S,	503	145	216	35		NAU	100	BVB
13810	1630-1900	38S,39S,	503	145	216	6		NAU	100	BVB
13815	1600-1659	30,31	208	75	217			WER	250	IBB
13820*	1800-2100	46SE	205	180	217		250307 310707	WER	125	CVC
13830	1500-1559	41E	208	75	217		050407 281007	WER	500	YFR
13830	1600-1630	39,40	208	100	218	15		JUL	100	PAB
13830	1700-1759	38E,39S,	106	145	217	134567		JUL	100	SB0
13830	1800-1859	47E,48	311	135	218		010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
13840	1100-1130	29S	208	90	217			WER	100	PRW
13840	1500-1515	41	110/00	90	217	7	160407 281007	WER	500	BVB
13840	1500-1530	41NE	110/00	90	217	1	060507 281007	WER	500	BVB
13840	1500-1559	41	110/00	90	217	2356	160407 281007	WER	500	BVB
13840	1515-1559	41	110/00	90	217	4	160407 281007	WER	500	BVB
13840	1700-1800	37,38	304	175	217			JUL	100	YFR
13840	1800-1900	47,48	120/01	150	201			WER	250	IBR
13860	1330-1429	41NE,43S	110/00	75	217			WER	250	GFA
13870	1730-1759	48	311	150	218	23456		WER	250	IBB
15160	1500-1600	41N	105/00	90	217			WER	250	AWR
15205	1401-1416	41	503	90	216	1		NAU	100	PAB
15205	1401-1416	39N,40	402	90	218	7		NAU	250	PAB
15205	1401-1416	29S,39N,	302	104	218	35	010507 281007	NAU	250	PAB
15205	1416-1431	41	503	90	216			NAU	100	PAB
15205	1431-1446	41	402	90	218	1		NAU	250	PAB
15205	1900-1930	46S	305	190	217			JUL	100	AWR
15225	1500-1559	41N	111	75	217		050507 281007	WER	250	AWR
15235	2000-2030	47,48,52	303	160	216			JUL	100	AWR
15255	0400-0500	40	120	105	217			WER	250	IBB
15260	0800-0900	37,38W	307	200	216			JUL	100	AWR
15260	1900-2000	37,38W	307	200	216			JUL	100	AWR
15260	2000-2030	47,48W,5	302	160	216			JUL	100	AWR
15315	1700-1759	38E,39S,	103	125	217	5	010507 281007	JUL	100	ELF
15320	1300-1459	42,43W	111/00	75	217			WER	250	AWR
15350	1300-1459	41E	105/00	75	217			WER	500	YFR

15370	1400-1559	41	120/00	90	217		WER	500	YFR
15430	1400-1459	39,40	310	120	217		WER	125	VOR
15435	1200-1259	41NE	111/00	90	217		WER	250	AWR
15565	1200-1259	29,30	105/01	60	201		WER	250	IBB
15600	1730-1759	39S,47E,	402	145	218		NAU	125	IBR
15640*	0600-0900	46SE	308	180	217	250307 310707	WER	125	CVC
15640	1300-1359	41	120/00	90	217	050407 281007	WER	500	YFR
15650	1430-1445	41	208	90	218 1		JUL	100	PAB
15650	1600-1659	47,48	310	135	217	010507 281007	WER	500	YFR
15650	1700-1729	47E,48	305	130	217 7		JUL	100	RMI
15670	1300-1600	41	214	90	217		WER	500	YFR
15675	1830-1845	52,53	302	160	216 35		JUL	100	RRP
15680	1400-1500	41	402	95	218 17	280507 281007	NAU	250	BVB
15680	1500-1559	40,41	503	95	216 3	280507 281007	NAU	100	BVB
15680	1515-1559	40,41	503	95	216 4567	290507 281007	NAU	100	BVB
15680	1530-1559	40,41	503	95	216 12	280507 281007	NAU	100	BVB
15705	1600-1659	46E,47,5	308	165	217	080507 281007	WER	500	YFR
15715	1400-1500	41	218	90	217	280507 281007	WER	500	YFR
15715*	1500-1759	46SE	205	180	217	250307 310707	WER	125	CVC
15750	1500-1859	47,48	310	150	217		WER	500	YFR
15775	1530-1600	47,48	305	130	217 4		JUL	100	BVB
17575	1630-1700	48	122	135	217		WER	250	AWR
17575	1730-1800	48	310	135	217	080507 281007	WER	250	AWR
17595	0900-1015	38,39	307	135	217 6		WER	125	BVB

day 1 = Sunday day 7 = Saturday

* changes

+ active on demand

momentary not active

C-start - crash start

List of Broadcasters which are using T-Systems Media&Broadcast equipment

AWR Adventist World Radio

BVB Bible Voice Broadcasting

BCA Bible Christian Association

BCE Broadcasting Center Europe S.A.

CHW Christliche Wissenschaft

DTK Deutsche Telekom

DVB Democratic Voice of Burma

EMG Evangelische Missions Gemeinden in Deutschland

FHG Frauenhofer Gesellschaft

FVM Freie Volksmission Krefeld

GFA Gospel For Asia

HCJ Voice of the Andes

HLR Hamburger Lokalradio

HRT Hrvatska Radio Televizija

IBB International Broadcast Bureau
IBR IBRA Radio Sweden
MWA Missionswerk Arche
MVB Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Baltic Radio
PAB Pan Am Broadcasting
PRW Polish Radio Warsaw
RMI Radio Miami International
RRO Radio Romania International
RNW Radio Netherlands World Service
RRP Radio Reveil Paroles de Vie
RTR Radio Trauma ND(Belgien)
RTI Radio Taiwan international
RWB Radio Waaberi (Somalia)
SBO Sagalee Bilisummaa Oromoo
TOM The Overcomer Broadcast
TWR Trans World Radio
UNL Universelles Leben
VOR Voice of Russia
WRN World Radio Network
YFR WYFR Family Radio

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If you would like to visit our Internet page with regard to shortwave business please use the following link-address:
<http://www.t-systems-mediabroadcast.de/coremedia/generator/w3.t-systems-mediabroadcast.com/en/Home/Radio/Distribution/templateId=renderNormal/id=226460.html>

(DTK T-systems via Mike Bethge, wwdxc May 31 via BCDX June 1 via DXLD)

** GERMANY. DAN 100th anniversary. German former maritime radio station Norddeich Radio celebrates its 100th anniversary on June 1, 2007. The station ceased all services in Dec 1998. Ham radio stations DL1jyDAN, DFjyDAN, DKjyDAN and DLjyDAN are QRV with special locator DAN100 on all ham radio bands.

Am 1. Juni waere Norddeich Radio mit dem oeffentlichen Kuestenfunk 100 Jahre alt geworden. Zur Erinnerung sind vom 1. bis 30. Juni DL1jyDAN, DFjyDAN, DKjyDAN und DLjyDAN mit dem Sonder-DOK DAN100 auf den Baendern

QRV.

Zur Erinnerung an diese weltweit bekannte Station werden der Ortsverband Norddeich des VFDB, mit dem DOK Z65, die Mitglieder sind fast alle ehemalige Bedienstete von Norddeich Radio, gemeinsam mit dem Ortsverband Hage, des DARC, mit dem DOK I55, mit Aktivitäten an die weltbekannte Küstenfunkstelle Norddeich Radio erinnern. Stattfinden wird die Aktion in der ehemaligen Sendefunkstelle Osterloog der Küstenfunkstelle. Eine Ausstellung zu Norddeich Radio ist in diesem Zusammenhang ebenfalls in der Planung.

Heute ist in dem Gebäude das Waloseum und eine Quarantänestation der Seehundstation Norddeich untergebracht. Der Name "Waloseum", weil dort ein an der Nordseeküste gestrandeter Potwal präpariert gezeigt wird, unter vielen anderen Exponaten.

Es wird Funkbetrieb vom 1. bis 30. Juni 2007 aus den o.g. Räumlichkeiten geben. Wir werden in CW und SSB auf allen KW-Bändern zu hören sein. Ebenfalls auf 2mb. Ausserdem werden EME und Meteorscatter Verbindungen angeboten.

Unser Sonder-DOK ist DAN1 und wir werden mit dem Sonderrufzeichen DL1DAN und mit DL1DAN arbeiten und ebenso mit den Clubrufzeichen DF1DAN, DK1DAN.

Ein "Norddeich Radio Diplom" wird ebenfalls herausgegeben und kann vom 01. Juni 2007 bis 31. Dezember 2007 erarbeitet werden.

Die Bedingungen zum Diplom und weitere Informationen findet man auf der Internetseite <http://www.norddeich-radio.de>

Darum öfter mal die Seiten aufsuchen. Fritz Deiters, DJ4BP, and Timm Wangerin, DL1BKT, <http://www.i57.de/article.php?op=view&aid=692>

Related links:

<<http://www.norddeich-radio.de/>>

<<http://www.pust-norden.de/nddr.htm>>

and sounds

<<http://www.pust-norden.de/Sounds-DAN.htm>>

<<http://www.rundfunk-nostalgie.de/seefunk.html>>

<<http://www.rundfunk-nostalgie.de/cd-inhalt.html>>

<http://www.fdeiters.de/Kustenfunk/Norddeich_Radio/norddeich_radio.html>

<http://www.fdeiters.de/Kustenfunk/Norddeich_Radio/Chronik_DAN/Erganzung_I/Erganzung_II/1905-1926.html>

<<http://www.seefunknetz.de/dan.htm>>

<<http://www.seefunknetz.de/schluchz.htm>>

<http://home.arcor.de/wkhn/html/norddeich_radio.html>

<<http://www.blickpunkte-norden-norddeich.de/16/inhalt.html>>

<http://www.rheiderland.de/rz/buecherseite/Norddeich_radio.html>
<<http://www.marzinfo-cape.co.za/kurzwelle/norddeich.htm>>
<http://www.funkempfang.de/funkempfang/8service/9604_norddeichradio.PDF>
photos at
<http://www.vivento-cs.de/index.php?cat_id=2789>
<<http://www.vivento-cs.de/downloads/pressebilder/2005/norden/VCS-Pressebild-Norddeich-Radio-heute-VCS.jpg>>
<<http://www.vivento-cs.de/downloads/pressebilder/2005/norden/VCS-Pressebild-Norddeich-Radio-damals-d.jpg>>
<<http://www.vivento-cs.de/downloads/pressebilder/2005/norden/VCS-Pressebild-Norddeich-Radio-damals-a.jpg>>
<<http://www.vivento-cs.de/downloads/pressebilder/2005/norden/VCS-Pressebild-Norddeich-Radio-damals-c.jpg>>
<<http://www.darc.de/c34/norddeich.htm>>
<<http://www.sailpress.com/seefunk.htm>>
(BC-DX May 31 via DXLD)

** GUINEA. 7125, RTV Guinée, Conakry, 0705-0730, June 1, local African music. French announcements. Fair (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** HUNGARY. Re 7-064, Radio Budapest to close 30 June, translation of the German text:

It's not yet official, but pretty definite. Magyar Radio, the public radio organization of Hungary will completely turn off its external service. A reliable source in the broadcasting house in [? Brody Sandor utca? {that's the street where they live --- gh}] the remaining foreign language programmes - amongst them German - will sound for the last time on 30 June 2007. Further details of the planned development are not available.

Radio Budapest was grounded [founded] in 1934. In the Cold War the broadcasts were considered relatively liberal and not so strongly ideological as the other offerings of the Eastern Europeans. Hungary is the first country in the region to completely close its foreign language [broadcasts] . (Andrew Tett, BDXC-UK via DXLD)

** INDIA. See DIGITAL BROADCASTING

** INTERNATIONAL INTERNET. Editorial: New rates for royalties would doom Net radio http://origin.mercurynews.com/opinion/ci_6035938

STATIONS NEED MORE TIME TO TALK TO MUSIC INDUSTRY
Mercury News Editorial
Article Launched: 06/01/2007 02:07:30 AM PDT

For Internet radio, July 15 will be the day the music dies.

That's when exorbitant new royalty rates, retroactive to 2006, are supposed to kick in. The fees to artists and labels are so high they will wipe out many Web radio broadcasters, including industry leaders like Live365 in Foster City and Pandora in Oakland.

With the same centrally programmed musical mush coming from most commercial, over-the-air radio stations, keeping Internet radio solvent is vital to preserving a diversity of listening choices and giving exposure to new musicians. About 72 million people tune in to Net radio to hear everything from Bollywood show tunes to Celtic Christian classics.

The U.S. Court of Appeals must grant the industry a stay of execution to allow Web radio companies more time to negotiate a deal with the music industry.

If they can't come to an agreement on their own, Congress must step in and set fair rates. Bills in the House and Senate, co-sponsored by local lawmakers like Reps. Anna Eshoo, D-Palo Alto, and Mike Honda, D-Campbell, are already pending.

Currently, most Internet stations pay royalties of 6 percent to 12 percent of their total revenue.

In March, the obscure Copyright Royalty Board ruled that Web stations should pay fees to performers and music labels based on how many listeners hear each song. The new system would raise the fees as much as 1,200 percent, bankrupting many Web broadcasters.

The rules are especially egregious because over-the-air stations pay no royalties to artists and music labels under an agreement that dates to the era when radio airtime was crucial for artists to get exposure. (All stations pay royalties to composers under separate agreements.)

The federal legislation would set royalties at about 7.5 percent of revenue - about the same rate that satellite radio broadcasters Sirius and XM Radio pay for broadcast rights.

That rate is probably OK for smaller broadcasters, but too low for industry giants like AOL and Yahoo.

Performers and music labels deserve compensation for their work. One solution Congress should consider is reducing Internet royalties but imposing a tiny, new royalty on over-the-air broadcasters. Asking traditional broadcasters to pay their fair share could also allow the music industry to lower royalties on XM and Sirius, which are losing so much money under the current system that they want to merge.

No matter what, lawmakers can't let the sounds of Internet radio fade away into the ether (via Zacharias Liangas, DXLD)

** KOREA NORTH [and non]. Odd 15245.20, Voice of Korea Pyongyang in English at 1530 UT, noted with Korean opera singer. Terrible, hetting co-channel BBC Russian at 1400-1800 UT on even 15245.00 kHz by 200 Hertz, on equal signal level of S=9 (Wolfgang B,schel, wwdxc BC-DX May 31 via DXLD)

** MALAYSIA. 6049.64, Asyik FM (presumed) at 1152-1225+ UT on May 30. Back on the air after being off for 2 weeks or so. Pop music to 1200, then pips and apparent news; too much static noise to tell if local or from Kuala Lumpur; this ended at 1210, followed by a few minutes of chanting, then back to phone calls, pop music, and YL in Orang Asli or whatever. Decent signal. I believe I heard a big sigh of relief from the vicinity of Monterey, CA (John Wilkins, CO, DXplorer May 30 via BC-DX via DXLD)

** MEXICO. Re 7-064: 9599.26, Radio UNAM? 0935-1000, June 1, Tentative. Reactivated? Classical piano music. Opera music. Spanish announcements at 1000. Very weak (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Think I had XEYU here, June 1 at 0534 with good signal but low mod in classical music, het indicating usual off-frequency on low side of 9600 beating with something on-frequency (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST) See also DIGITAL BROADCASTING

** NIGERIA. 6089.84, Radio Nigeria, Kaduna, 2230-2300*, May 31, heard with Anguilla off the air. Vernacular talk, traditional African music, drums, chants. Sign off with short National Anthem. Weak. Poor in noisy conditions (Brian Alexander, PA, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** PAPUA NEW GUINEA [non]. Re 7-064, the pulsing noise heard on the clip of 7325: see CHINA

** ROMANIA. Hi, Radio Romania International's new (and finally fast) website <http://www.rri.ro> announces a temporary limitation in broadcast frequencies in June and July:

"Dear listeners, Due to upgrading works that will be undertaken on the antenna system located at the Galbeni transmission centre (in north eastern Romania) from June 15th to July 31st, RRI will have to use only half of its transmission frequencies; therefore there will be only one frequency available for each English broadcast. Here are the new frequencies to be used during the aforementioned period of time:

0000-0100	11790	NORTH AMERICA
0300-0400	9645	NORTH AMERICA
0300-0400	11895	INDIA
0530-0600	11830	WESTERN EUROPE
0500-0600	17770	AUSTRALIA [sic; should be 0530-0600??]
1200-1300	11875	WESTERN EUROPE
1700-1800	9535	WESTERN EUROPE
2030-2100	9515	WESTERN EUROPE
2030-2100	11940	NORTH AMERICA
2200-2300	7185	WESTERN EUROPE
2200-2300	9790	NORTH AMERICA"

73, (Eike Bierwirth, Germany, June 1, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Yes, a typo on the website. Note that they don't simply stick to the Tiganesti remainder, but shuffle frequencies... some usually from Galbeni will still be used - I guess from Tiganesti. On the other hand, some Tiganesti frequencies are dropped. But to wholly understand the shuffling one would need to see the repair schedules of all language services, and so far only the English website has this announcement (Eike Bierwirth, ibid.)

** SERBIA. Re 7-064: Alan, your Stubline location coordinates are wrong.

YUG_R_Serbia_oldSW_site_Stubline_destroyed
44 33 49.41 N 20 08 32.24 E

YUG_MW_Beograd_Zvecka_683/684_2000kW_Continental_beast
44 38 28.63 N 20 08 28.75 E

BOS_Bijeljina_Radio_Serbia_Beograd_SW4x500kW
44 42 02.39 N 19 09 54.10 E

Your search is wrong, there are three locations called Stubline, two in Serbia, another in Bosnia. set Google search for "fallingrain Stubline Serbia"

click to
<http://www.fallingrain.com/world/YI/a/S/t/u/>

set your marker to first 'Name' entry Stubline and click
<http://www.fallingrain.com/world/YI/2/Stubline2.html>

copy and paste 5th line from above:
Lat (DMS) 44 34' 26N Long (DMS) 20 8' 29E

to Google Earth and condense the location data to

44 34 26 N 20 08 29 E

or copy

Latitude 44.5739 Longitude 20.1414
to Google Maps URL call.

The destroyed tx site is about 1 km south/southwest of the village, at
44 33 49.41 N 20 08 32.24 E

73 wolffy (Wolfgang B. schel, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** SPAIN [non]. La obra de los m'sicos espa0oles Manuel de Falla, Enrique Granados e Isaac AlbÈniz podr· oirse por Internet, gracias a las retransmisiones que har· en directo desde Nueva York una emisora del diario The New York Times.

La emisora de radio por Internet WQXR, perteneciente a la cÈlebre cabecera neoyorquina, retransmitir·, desde hoy y hasta finales del mes pr0ximo, una serie de seis conciertos que, bajo el t0tulo de "En los jardines de Espa0a", el Instituto Cervantes de Manhattan dedica al legado musical hisp·nico.

El auditorio del centro cultural espa0ol en la ciudad de los rascacielos acoger· durante seis martes consecutivos la segunda edici0n de unos recitales que este a0o presenta "piezas musicales de valor extraordinario, que merecen ser mejor conocidas a este lado del Atl·ntico", seg'n afirm0 el director del Cervantes, Eduardo Lago. "El t0tulo 'En los jardines de Espa0a' remite a una de las piezas musicales m's hondas y misteriosas de la tradici0n musical hisp·nica", explic0 Lago en referencia a la obra de Manuel de Falla, a quien, el 12 de junio, se dedica 0ntegro uno de los programas.

El programa completo, dirigido e ideado por David Dubal, music0logo, escritor y profesor de la cÈlebre "Juilliard School of Music", incluye, entre otras, obras de Manuel de Falla ("Serenata andaluza"), Enrique Granados ("Valses poÈticos") o Isaac AlbÈniz ("Iberia"), interpretadas por m'sicos de todo el mundo.

"Pocas cosas resultan m's gratificantes que escuchar a un pianista de origen asi·tico, pongamos por caso, interpretando con total naturalidad" la m'sica de AlbÈniz, Falla, Granados, Joaqu0n Turina, Joaqu0n Mar0a Nin, el argentino Alberto Ginastera o el mexicano Manuel Ponce, explic0 Dubal.

Para el estadounidense, tambiÈn cabe destacar la presencia de la obra de DomÈnico Scarlatti, "m'sico napolitano que se convertir0a en el centro de gravedad de la m'sica ibÈrica del siglo XVIII", y de quien se podr·n o0r sus "Sonatas".

Las obras de Federico Mompou, Xavier Montsalvatge, Antonio Soler, Ernesto Nazareth, Ernesto Halffter, Julián Aguirre, Juan José Ramos y Francisco Tárrega también se han incluido a lo largo de unos conciertos que pondrán de manifiesto "la aportación monumental que han efectuado los compositores del mundo hispanohablante a la literatura pianística universal", según Dubal.

"Cada uno de los compositores pone de relieve su especial afinidad hacia alguna de las manifestaciones de la herencia musical española de origen popular, y todos pusieron su talento al servicio del piano, el instrumento favorito de España, cuyo legado es inmenso", ahondó el musicólogo.

El ciclo de conciertos abre hoy con la interpretación a piano de José Enrique Bagaría, ganador de la última edición del premio internacional María Canals, de "Serenata andaluza" de Manuel de Falla, "Allegro de Concierto" de Enrique Granados, "Cançons i danses" de Federico Mompou, y "Sonatina" de Xavier Montsalvatge (EFE vía Arnaldo Slaen, May 30, condig list via DXLD)

** U S A. RADIO SAWA: AMERICA'S NEW ADVENTURE IN RADIO BROADCASTING
http://arabmediasociety.sqgd.co.uk/topics/index.php?t_article=119
By Sam Hilmy

According to its founders, Radio Sawa was designed to report the news 'straight up' so listeners could 'decide for themselves'. May, 2007.

In April 2002, the U.S. Government launched an audacious new Arabic language radio station aimed at the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. The round-the-clock broadcasts, oddly dubbed Radio Sawa, replaced at a single stroke the respected brand name of the Voice of America's Arabic Service, which had for over a half century, in war and peace, provided the region with comprehensive full service programming.

A predominantly pop music service designed to appeal to youth, Sawa was established at the behest of American commercial media mogul Norman Pattiz who, until his resignation at the end of 2006, was a member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), an independent U.S. federal agency. The BBG oversees all non-military U.S. Government-funded broadcast outlets. To run the new station, the BBG under Chairman Kenneth Tomlinson (a former chairman of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, editor of Reader's Digest and director of the VOA who also recently abandoned his government position under a cloud of criticism for mismanagement) founded and funded the Middle East Broadcasting Networks (MBN), a non-profit corporation. MBN also operates Sawa's younger twin Arabic TV satellite channel Alhurra.

Mr. Tomlinson has publicly described his friend and colleague Mr. Pattiz as "the father of Radio Sawa." After the station was launched, Mr. Pattiz described it in a public forum in ecstatic terms: "It sounded so different and it was so appealing-because it really sounds like a Western contemporary music station, a pop station."

Sawa's Mission

Like any successful big-time business executive, Mr. Pattiz commissioned a survey and "a lot of advance research" before embarking on the costly, large-scale project of a 24/7 Arabic language radio station. The Middle East survey results, according to him, showed three things: (a) "over 60 percent of the population ... is under the age of 30," (b) "the indigenous media, especially radio ... everything was pretty dull and pretty drab, and it sounded like government radio," and (c) "people were interested in something that didn't sound like government radio." Mr. Pattiz decided that this was what businessmen call "the hole in the marketplace." In order to fill this "hole" with his product, Radio Sawa, he needed ample sources of cash and the most modern broadcast facilities to reach the audience with a clear signal.

The new station cost the American taxpayer \$34 million in its first year. He secured clear FM transmission to most Arab countries and a powerful medium wave to the rest. The VOA's Arabic Service cost the U.S. Government less than \$5 million annually and transmitted its programs on a limited medium wave and a few short waves at the time it was replaced by Sawa. [Sawa subsequently abandoned SW completely]

Mr. Pattiz described his new station's mission as "... reporting the news straight up and letting the listeners ...decide for themselves." He said that in addition to Sawa's journalistic mission, it aspires to be "an example of a free press in the American tradition." He added: "We generally play an Arabic pop song followed by a Western pop song. And then we'll have news, five to ten minutes in length, twice an hour, with headlines at the top and bottom of the hour."

Program Components[1]

Sawa's constant on-air slogan boasts about "the loveliest tunes and the latest news." It never identifies itself as an American station or where it broadcasts from. Its round-the-clock airtime is divided into roughly 20 percent news and 80 percent pop music. Everything the listener hears other than the music is called The World Now. This rubric encompasses the presentation of hard news, light news, bromide and topical features and interviews, sports and so forth. The only exception is a daily 30-minute news program called Iraq and the World,

half of which is rerun an hour later.

[Sawa has several variations for different target areas; is Iraq and the World on all of them, or one of them? --- gh]

No news-related material ever interrupts, or is incorporated within, the music portion-no matter how urgent the breaking news. Sawa does not carry discrete, identifiable "programs" with distinct titles, individual star talent and performers, music themes and thematic focus. No news "bulletins" are heard alerting listeners to momentous world events.

Unlike its plethora of field reporters and stringers, the station's studio readers, anchor persons and host announcers are never identified by name. This anonymity applies to the readers of widely scattered promos outside the news portions, plugging for Sawa, its website and (since February 2004) its sister TV channel Alhurra.
News Content

Contrary to Mr. Pattiz's claim, Sawa never carries heads at the top and bottom of the hour. It provides news only twice every hour, usually five minutes every quarter after the hour and a minute or two of headlines every quarter before the hour. The five-minute segments are variously called "newscast" or "full newscast" or "detailed newscast." The headlines are always presented as "summary." The full-length news may occasionally run up to 10, 15 or even 30 minutes, as in the exceptional case of the daily "Iraq and the World." Therefore, I would estimate that the station provides between 7 and 17 minutes of world news per hour. A fair and generous average would then be 10 minutes per hour, which brings the total news time in a 24-hour cycle to 240 minutes. This is less than half the 600-minute daily claim made by Sawa officials in media interviews.

A Radio Sawa presenter is put through his paces [caption]

All "full newscasts" begin with three to four headlines, which sometimes pose a confusing problem for listeners: the first headline may not necessarily be a reference to the first item in the body of the newscast, or an opening head is interrogatively formulated in a misleading and tabloidish style that does not accurately or fully reflect the substance of the news item itself. Another news-related inconsistency has to do with repeating the main headlines or the lead head at the conclusion of newscasts, and how to close a news program. Sawa's newsreaders seem to follow their own whims in this regard. In fact, some readers do not even close before the studio engineer plays the usual taped lead-out, "We relay the event to you in sound so you can form a complete picture." The headline news always ends with a prerecorded exhortation: "Stay in touch with the world-(through) The

World Now." At times even these lead-outs are skipped before moving on to the pop songs.

A more serious problem that plagues Sawa's news handling goes to the core of evaluating priorities and exercising professional judgment regarding the relative significance of world events. Most and sometimes all news stories in one newscast are jettisoned in favor of another set of items in the next news presentation an hour later. This is done with shocking disregard for news value or breaking news.

Rarely does a listener hear major stories repeated from hour to hour after proper updating or rewriting to freshen up the next program. Such a cavalier approach to news material distorts the overall picture of world happenings for the vast majority of listeners who normally zero in on specific time slots instead of staying glued to a station all day. Sawa's practice also reflects ignorance of what should constitute a day's major news leads. There are always major news developments that require coverage in more than just one newscast.

Although on rare occasions a listener would hear a flawless, impeccable, rich and seamless newscast with a perfect lineup, ample voice actualities and anchor confidence, the more prevalent practice gives listeners a messy picture of thematic and topical chaos. Related items on one event can be separated by several unrelated items. Big news developments on tragic events can be used as closers and, conversely, a light routine item or a local insignificant item may be given a prominent place in a newscast. Almost any news development can be used by Sawa as a lead. On a day full of important news, Sawa leads one newscast with a Jordanian government announcement that Amman has not decided whether to resume commercial flights to Baghdad. The lead story of another newscast quotes the London Daily The Independent as saying that the Bush administration had advance knowledge of the 9/11 attack, but no official American response is provided to give the story balance and context. An hour later the station drops the item altogether.

Covering Iraq

Let's now turn our attention to a major news story of global significance that has preoccupied the world media for more than four years-the invasion and occupation of Iraq-and track Sawa's treatment of it.

When American and British forces launched their air and ground offensives in the spring of 2003, practically the whole world was calling this pre-emptive military action an "invasion" of a sovereign nation. Yet the word "invasion" disappeared from Sawa's lexicon. When Baghdad fell and the US-led coalition settled down to run the country,

the entire world (including the United Nations, the media and even the Bush administration) admitted it was an "occupation". Yet Sawa's broadcasts avoided the word "occupation" like the plague and rarely referred to Iraqi civilian victims of air raids and other military operations. When anarchy, lawlessness and looting engulfed Iraq after the regime change, the American station continued to beam its customary pop songs and perfunctory news that lacked in-depth coverage and responsible discussion. The looting and devastation prompted Dr. Robert Darnton, professor of European history at Princeton University, to tell The Washington Post: "As many have remarked, the Mongol invasion of A.D. 1258 resulted in less damage to Iraqi civilization than the American invasion of 2003." Sawa's news coverage, however, had no time for such views of events.

A few months into the occupation, America's first head of the postwar mission in Iraq, retired general Jay Garner was unceremoniously replaced with Ambassador Paul Bremer. The new top administrator quickly started running the vanquished country by decree: he disbanded the Iraqi army, banned the Baath party and fired all its members from government jobs, closed down most of the country's industries, and appointed his favorite Iraqis to the new Governing Council. These momentous developments and their dire consequences for both occupier and occupied received scant, superficial treatment from Sawa. The station was busy focusing on President Bush's rosy predictions and Defense Secretary Rumsfeld's unreal statements that "stuff happens" and America "will not impose a government on Iraq." In the meantime, former U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan's special envoy to Baghdad Lakhdar Brahimi publicly described Bremer as the new "dictator of Iraq... Nothing happens without his agreement." But Sawa was telling its listeners about the great help Brahimi was giving "the Coalition" to prepare Iraq for a democratic future. And the station's field reporters initially maintained complete silence about the torture and shocking abuses inside Abu Ghraib prison of which Iraqis were already aware (through word of mouth and complaints by international human rights organizations) long before the American TV program 60 Minutes broke the news.

Eventually, as the situation in Iraq deteriorated, Radio Sawa expanded its coverage with the inauguration of a 30-minute daily program called Iraq and the World at 10:15 PM Baghdad time, and a 15-minute version an hour later. This news and opinion roundup does neither Iraq nor the United States a favor, and should perhaps be called Iraq and Iraq, because the rest of the world is non-existent in it-except for a fleeting and parochial reference. It also suffers from the same shortcomings of all Sawa news programs. Quality control is very poor. The program airs dozens of voiced news pieces and long interviews from field reporters around the country without evaluating, auditing, double-checking and editing them in advance. The results: poor or

contradictory sourcing, outdated information, unprofessional language and duplicated material. The show also suffers from lack of preplanning and a chaotic format, allowing airtime to become a platform for emotional, unrestrained views. Any major news story that is not Iraq-related is either completely ignored or marginalized. A good example is hurricane Katrina which devastated New Orleans and the Gulf coast of the U.S. in 2005. Even the Israel-Lebanese Hizbullah war in the summer of 2006 received only inadequate and indirect mention with no reportage about the intense fighting or world reaction.

Sound and Music

Sawa uses an impressive number of voices on the air, both male and female, as studio talent and field reporters. The professional quality of their delivery and their mastery of broadcast language, however, are very uneven, ranging from the highly effective and convincing to the very poor, from the smooth and natural to the awkward and halting, from the authoritative and pleasant to the pompous and pretentious. The impact of these voices on and receptivity by the listeners, therefore, vary widely and depend to a large extent on matching each to the reading assignment he or she is given. Aside from field reporters, performers are kept anonymous and the gifted stars among them are not optimally utilized as a tool to build up faithful fans of specific program features.

Music is used thematically by Sawa to identify the news. The theme for newscasts is satisfactory and utilitarian but somewhat pedestrian and, after a few weeks of listening, becomes tiresome to the ear. The theme for the summaries is annoying, distracting and overdramatic. It is held for the length of the summary and the level is brought up deafeningly between individual headlines. Some music stingers^[2] are also used in a post-modern video game digital-age fashion to accompany echo chamber promos or sloganeering catch phrases. The latter include such things as, "You listen to us, we listen to you," or, "From the ocean to the gulf, we are Sawa (i.e., together)." At times the station mentions its website or a telephone number or a few sound bites from listeners in praise of Sawa or expressing opinions on some innocuous or provocative subject.

There is minimal use of the sophisticated craft of radio production to enhance program impact. Rarely does a listener feel truly moved by a smooth forward flow of broadcast material. Nor does one always feel comfortable with the timing and placement of recorded inserts and promos. The station seems to have difficulty matching style to substance, harmonizing sound with words, utilizing a production device to enhance the effect of a program on a target audience living in non-Anglo-Saxon cultural environment.

Pop Songs

This is a programming area that consumes about 80 percent of Sawa's airtime. It should logically deserve a commensurate level of attention, talent and resources. Yet after listening to endless hours of alternating Arabic and so-called "Western" pop songs, and trying to deduce some coherent, professional whole, we discover what a neglected, drifting wasteland all this airtime is. Some egregious weaknesses are: The music portions have no detectable character, personality or identity. The hourly segmentations cannot even be properly described as "programs" because they lack beginning and end that define the nature and flavor of the contents. Nobody is in charge, and there is no star quality talent who might act as a guide to the listeners through the various component parts. Almost none of the artists and songs are identified. No informative narrative is ever provided to enlighten us about the types of songs played, the dates of issuance, the extent of their popularity and other distinguishing facts. Talk interruptions come without artful, smooth transition flow or thematic unity. In the transition from one song to the next, there is more often than not a definite jarring clash in rhythm, melody, tone, lyrical connotation, voice quality and vocal range. Clocking groups of songs in any music period seems to receive little attention from producers and programmers. As a result, when time comes for The World Now and the last song has to be faded for the news introduction cartridge, the ending is frequently mishandled by cutting off in the middle of unfinished lyrics.

Illusion and Reality

The founders of Sawa were convinced from the outset that, in order for their new broadcasting project to accomplish a successful reach to Arab audiences by "marrying the mission to the market," they needed to separate the station from the Voice of America. The latter's mandate was too strict and broad for them. The VOA was required to adhere to its Charter, enacted into law decades earlier, whose operative paragraphs are:

- (1) VOA will serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective and comprehensive.
- (2) VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society, and will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of American thought and institutions.
- (3) VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively, and will also present responsible discussion and opinions on those policies.

To be sure, Sawa officials continued in their promotional material to pay lip service to their commitment "to broadcasting accurate, timely and relevant news about the Middle East, the world and the United States, to the highest standards of journalism, as well as the free marketplace of ideas, respect for the intelligence and culture of its audiences, and a style that is upbeat, modern and forward-looking." But their real objective was to attract the Arab World's "youthful population" with pop songs and keep them tuned to the station. In terms of current affairs content, Sawa has never attempted to focus adequately on anything but parochial backyard Arab news which marginalizes major American and world developments.

Pop is a major successful commercial enterprise that targets a wide youthful common denominator, but it alone cannot present the picture of America which American public diplomacy is intended to present—that of a country with rich, multifaceted culture, revolutionary ideals, commercial vitality, history-making values of human rights and social justice, and standards of transparent government. Nor is pop music what young Arab needs today to form a more enlightened view of their societies and the world, or to build a more participatory society firmly rooted in human values. Pop does not attract potential future leaders or opinion makers. It does not build credibility.

News of the non-Arab world almost always plays second fiddle on Sawa's airtime. The station has literally scores of news reporters in Arab capitals, especially in Iraq, but only one part-time reporter in the United States who provides reportage from the State Department or at times from The White House (but never from Congress). Sure, Arab news is of utmost importance and a big draw, and must be accorded prominent play. However, significant events (economic, cultural, scientific as well as political) always take place in America and elsewhere in the world, and they must be covered.

The true nature of Radio Sawa's broadcast content and performance remains a mystery to the legislative and executive branches of government in Washington, because the station continues to resist any outside, independent review and probe of its programs. The station also refuses to accept the critical findings already reached by such investigative agencies as the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the State Department Inspector General's office.

"The father of Radio Sawa," Mr. Norman Pattiz, years ago came to the conclusion that Arab hostility and dislike of America were caused by, in his words, "hate speak on radio and television. Incitement to violence. Disinformation, government censorship and journalistic self-censorship. And it was from within that kind of environment that the Arab street was getting its impressions, not only of U.S. policy, but of our people, of our culture, of our society." And he was going to

set things right with his grand new broadcasting adventure.

Five years after a steady diet of Sawa pabulum, U.S. prestige and standing in the Arab World are at record low, and its image uglier than ever. Official U.S. poll results show that in Iraq, for example, 70 percent want the U.S. to withdraw from that country, and no less than 60 percent approve of killing Americans.

This is perhaps the best testimony to the abject failure of Mr. Pattiz's grand design.

Sam Hilmy is a veteran Middle East broadcasting Specialist and long-time observer of Arab-American affairs. He was for almost 35 years associated with the Voice of America (VOA) in various language, editorial and managerial capacities. He spent his last five years with the organization as director of the Near East, North Africa and South Asia Division (via Zacharias Liangas, Greece, DXLD)

** U S A. SOOEY! (A Negotiations Update)

DATELINE: Washington: 05/30/07. After several months of grueling negotiations over a new Contract, it seems management has decided they no longer want to be bothered to continue bargaining in this manner. Instead, they have decided to press for an expedited bargaining process for the proposed upcoming RIFs. In other words, they are in a hurry to get rid of career employees. In response to these demands, the Union negotiators offered a compromise that mirrored a clause from the current AFSME 1418 contract that contains a protective no RIF provision. The management team refused to discuss the idea.

According to a management negotiator speaking to the Union bargaining team: "is it your job to ensure that your people continue to feed at the government trough?"

The Union team members were stunned and took great offense at this arrogant, self-righteous statement from this management elitist. After all, we are the ones who produce the actual product of this Agency. We are ones who have been subjected to mandatory overtime. We are the ones who have been forced to work on Holidays. We are the ones who have been burdened with increasing workloads. We are the ones who have risked our lives year after year to come to work during weather emergencies. Just ask our families.

"What is it the Agency really wants?" we asked. "Does the Agency only want to throw employees out of work?" The Agency negotiators could only respond with a clich  answer about changing mission priorities. The Union team offered to work towards a compromise in which the Agency could make their desired changes but without such draconian

measures that would have such a terrible impact on its employees. The management team would not even entertain the possibility of such a concept.

It is obvious to us that the Agency's primary objective is to throw career employees out in the street.

AGENCY DECLARES END TO NEGOTIATIONS

DATELINE: Washington, 06/01/07. The I.B.B. Chief of Labor Relations declared by fiat that negotiations over a new collective bargaining agreement between AFGE Local 1812 and the BBG are over until a Federal Mediator is called in. She then offered to call in her personal acquaintance, Lynn Sylvester.

According to an email she sent to the Union:

"[I]n view of the Union's latest demand for a no-rif clause and its withdrawal of proposals which had already been agreed upon, it would be futile to continue negotiations. We will be contacting FMCS and requesting a mediator."

In an attempt to prevent the Union from being able to meet she also wrote: "Rick and Morris should return to their regular duties while we are awaiting the appointment of a mediator."

"The conference rooms have been canceled."

WHAT HAPPENED

The charge that the Union withdrew proposals that had already been agreed upon is not true. What she is referring to is a section of an Article in which some wording had been deemed okay but other portions of the section had been rejected by management. The Union simply offered another counterproposal for that section.

On another issue, the Agency requested an "expedited RIF" clause for the new Contract. (The current contract requires the Agency to negotiate over each proposed RIF). The Union bargaining team informed the Agency that it would need something big in return for a "fast track for throwing employees into the street". The management team demanded that the Union team let them know what it is the Union wanted.

DIDN'T LIKE THE ANSWER

But when the Union negotiators provided a proposal that would prevent separation of career employees with more than 10 years of service (which was based on a proposal in the AFSCME 1418 contract and which was agreed to by BBG management) the management team got furious; this led to the infamous "feeding at the government trough" statement. After some heated discussion the Agency declared, unilaterally, that the negotiations were over. The management team refused to offer any counterproposals and would not tolerate any discussion of the proposal except to declare imperially that the proposal was "non-negotiable". The Union then offered another counterproposal in the same vein but that too was declared "non-negotiable". Later that afternoon, at another meeting, the IBB Director of Human Resources subjected members of the Union bargaining team to a browbeating session in which she insisted that the Union agree that the parties were at impasse. The Union negotiators refused to do so. She then stated that it was necessary to reach agreement on a RIF article or threatened that the Agency would go ahead and RIF anyway and insisted that the old contract allowed the Agency to RIF without negotiations. Why the Director of Human Resources would interject herself into the negotiations is anybody's guess.

FILING A CHARGE

The Union then notified the Agency that it was going to file a negotiability appeal and an unfair labor practice charge.

FINDING MIDDLE GROUND

Obviously the two parties have different interests. The management team has a desire to find a way to quickly throw career employees out of work. The Union side wants to keep employees working. A middle ground, a compromise must be reached. But to petulantly end negotiations because the other side's interests are different than yours is no way to negotiate and is hardly an attempt to reach agreement (AFGE Local 1812 at VOA, via DXLD)

** U S A. Power Up - Volume Down by Richard S. Towne, KUNM General Manager

In April, KUNM applied to the FCC to increase our transmitting power from 13,000 watts to 18,500 watts. The application is pending but should be granted shortly by the FCC. This represents the final phase of our main transmitter makeover at Sandia Crest. When I say iour,î I say it to include you in the work because you are generous and have supported our work over the past several years. With your help, we have replaced the transmitter and the antenna, added digital transmission, and increased our power. There are a couple of little things we still need to do but please accept our thanks for helping.

Truth be told, I don't think most folks will notice a big impact from the power increase. Raising power does not mean we are going to be louder. It means our signal will reach more places than it did at the lower power rate. Now, we will operate at the maximum power permitted for our channel at Sandia Crest. This should improve reception in terraineous (a word I just made up) areas (Tijeras Canyon, La Bajada, Tesuque). We should also see new and improved reception in some structurally dense areas (downtown offices, the Big-I interchange, East Mountains, bomb shelters).

The power increase will extend our broadcast radius to some degree. Right now we get to the east side of Grants. With the power increase, you can hear us about 10 miles further west of Grants as you travel west on I-40. You'll have to check out KUNM's new service radius as you travel more around northern and central New Mexico. Feel free to drop us a reception report when you are on the edge of KUNM reception so we know how our signal behaves ñ engineering @ kunm.org

You should be pleased to know that you are listening to public radio's tallest transmission point (height above average terrain). Certainly, I mean no slight to shorter tower sites, it's just that in FM transmission, antenna height is critical. But height and power do not make us louder. KUNM is intentionally softer on your dial. Let me give you the lay version of why we like soft.

You will notice, as many have, that when you switch between stations on your car radio, that KUNM is noticeably softer in volume than other stations. If you dial-hop from us to KOB or KHFM or Air America, the difference is quite discernable. KUNM uses far less electronic sound processing than any other station on the dial. We do this to give you the highest fidelity, rather than the loudest overall signal on the dial.

Some stations buy fancy electronic boxes (compressors, equalizers, sound processors) to pump up the overall volume of the sound. This, of course, adds color to the sound, at times distorting the beauty of the voice or instrument to an unreal point. There is this decades-old, macho concept in radio that louder is better. To be the loudest on the dial, you just pump up the bass, turn every whisper to a scream, and process the natural sound more than Wonder Bread processes the grain they grow.

So we have abandoned the notion that louder is better. We give you the notion that we can provide a signal to you that is faithful to the artists, the musicians, the news anchors, poets and producers. KUNM serves up a signal that is as faithful to the natural sound as we can possibly deliver. Compare a music passage on KUNM to anyone other on your radio dial and you will hear what we mean. WE may be quieter but

fidelity is not a lost art, certainly not for us. As always, thanks for listening --- and supporting KUNM. Stay tuned! (June Zounds, KUNM via DXLD)

** U S A. The FCC today released their rulings on IBOC broadcasting. The much-awaited decision on nighttime IBOC on AM is approved and will become law in approximately 6 weeks, or 30 days after the report appears in the Federal Register.

For a full look at the entire document, go to:

http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-07-33A1.doc

(Bill Hale, May 31, NRC via DXLD) For more see DIGITAL BROADCASTING

** VENEZUELA. AFTER CLOSING RCTV, CHVEZ GOES ON OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOLE REMAINING OPPOSITION TV STATION

http://www.rsfo.org/article.php3?id_article=22374

Reporters Without Borders today accused President Hugo Chvez of aiming to eliminate all the opposition press after he publicly threatened independent TV station Globovisin and CNN, claiming they were instigating a vast destabilisation plan, just two days after the closure of Radio Caracas Televisin (RCTV).

By calling Globovisin's staff enemies of the motherland and by clearly threatening participants in its broadcasts if they don't calm down, President Chvez is displaying paranoia and intolerance, the press freedom organisation said.

Unfortunately, there is no longer any doubt about his goals, Reporters Without Borders added. RCTV's closure was just the prelude to the progressive disappearance of all the opposition press. Media that criticise the government will be snuffed out one by one until only the pro-government media are left.

Communication and information minister William Lara brought a complaint against privately-owned Globovisin on 28 May, accusing it of broadcasting content inciting violence. The station broadcast footage of the 1981 assassination attempt on Pope John Paul at a time when Chvez was criticising Pope Benedict. Lara said this was tantamount to calling for the president's assassination.

The station's director, Alberto Federico Ravell, and the host of its programme Al, Ciudadano (Hello Citizen), Leopoldo Castillo, have received judicial summonses and face prosecutions.

The continuing demonstrations by students, journalists and opposition activists against RCTV's closure, in which several members of both opposition and pro-government press have been injured, have been branded as a fascist attack by Chvez. The president continually

likens the present situation to the April 2002 coup in which he was ousted for 48 hours. Thousands of students demonstrated on 29 May against RCTV's closure and around 200 were arrested.

Reporters Without Borders also condemns the activities, reported by the Agencia Bolivariana de Noticias, of a group of pro-Chavez journalists called 'Periodistas por la Verdad', who have been trying to get people to believe that two supposed Reporters Without Borders members - Enzo Pierini et Carlos Folchi - were distributing leaflets containing hate messages targeted at President Chavez.

These allegations are unfounded and ridiculous, and the press freedom organisation does not know these two people.

'It is easy for the authorities to condone this kind of slur while refusing our requests for a meeting during the fact-finding trip we made to Venezuela from 24 to 28 May,' Reporters Without Borders said. 'And it seems they did not agree that the news conference we gave on the last day should be broadcast live and in full by Globovisión.' (RSF via DXLD)

** VIETNAM [non]. AUSTRIA, 9725, V of Vietnam from Moosbrunn relay site to roar loud at 1700- 1900 UT playing nice Vietnamese chorus music. S=9+30dB superpower (Wolfgang B.schel, wwdxc BC-DX May 30 via DXLD)

Lucky you; the VOV Sackville relay 6175 is getting blown away by Cuba 6180, commies vs commies! Noted once again UT Friday June 1 at 0524 with Vietnamese lesson for English-speakers, yes--- within the Vietnamese-language hour where English-speakers are not likely to be listening, anyway. 6175 is at 240 degrees from Sackville, close to our azimuth, rather than the 277 you might expect for the west coast at this hour, but the signal is way weaker than RHC which I think is also blasting pretty much right at us, but of course not in HFCC. Such neighbours! (Glenn Hauser, Enid OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** YEMEN. At 1820 UT observed only a carrier from Sana'a on 9780.04 kHz, seems the Audiofeeder leaked somewhere (Wolfgang B.schel, wwdxc BC-DX May 30 via DXLD)

** ZIMBABWE. ZBH's New Station - Yet Another One to Drive Listeners Crazy --- COLUMN 30 May 2007, Posted to the web 31 May 2007

Bornwell Chakaodza, Harare

GOING by the programmes and news bulletins currently served up by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Holdings (ZBH), the new short-wave radio and television station recently launched by our only broadcasting station

must clearly carry a government health warning: It could drive you crazy and nuts -- with deadly boredom!

My question to the Minister of Information and Publicity, Sikhanyiso Ndlovu and ZBH chief executive officer Henry Muradzikwa is: Why subject Zimbabweans at home and in the Diaspora to yet more torture and cruelty? . . . <http://allafrica.com/stories/200705310445.html> (via kimandrewelliott.com June 1 via DXLD)

I have checked the relevant frequencies this morning and the new transmitter is indeed testing. I have noted it switching from 4828 to 5975 at 0534. No programming today, just a very strong carrier.

The domestic service switched from 3396 to 6045 at 0533, more or less as expected. The signal strengths of all frequencies are similar, and would be consistent with 50 to 100 kW transmitters (Vashek Korinek, RSA, DXplorer May 29 via BC-DX via DXLD)

Google Earth imagery.
ZWE Guinea Fowl (Gweru) 3306/6045/6612/7120/9765 kHz
19 31 20.99 S 29 56 04.23 E
(BC-DX June 1 via DXLD)

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CONVENTIONS & CONFERENCES  
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INVITATION TO EDXC CONFERENCE 2007, LUGANO / SWITZERLAND

Dear DX-Friends, Shortwave Listeners all over the World! The EDXC (European DX Council) cordially invite you all to the next EDXC Conference, November 1 --- 4 , 2007, in Lugano / Switzerland.

As the number of cheap hotel-rooms are limited, we kindly ask you to make your hotel reservations already now! Venue of the Conference: HOTEL DISCHMA, Vicolo Geretta 6, CH -- 6900 LUGANO PARADISO, Switzerland. Phone: + 41 91 994 21 31. Fax: + 41 91 994 15 03. E-mail: [hotel-dischma@bluewin.ch](mailto:hotel-dischma@bluewin.ch) Home page: <http://www.hotel-dischma.ch> Please observe: This is a 2 / two / star hotel. Prices: Single-room (small): SFR 79 ,-- = EUR49,---. Single room (larger): SFR 100,--- = EUR 63,---. Double-room for 2 / two / persons: Total price for such a room : SFR 132,--- = EUR 83,--- All above prices per night, including Swiss breakfast, VAT and service. This hotel accepts the following credit cards: AMERICAN EXPRESS, VISA, EUROCARD, MASTERCARD.

PLEASE MAKE YOUR OWN RESERVATION --- NOW! DEADLINE FOR YOUR ROOM

RESERVATION: SEPTEMBER 15, 2007 First you write: The special password for this reservation: EDXC CONFERENCE 2007. Then you write your family name, christian name, your arrival date at hotel, your departure date from the hotel. If you arrive on November 1 and depart on November 4, you will need 3 / three / nights. The Conference fee is: EUR 95,--- per person. Preliminary programme :

November 1, Thursday. Arrival, register to the Conference. Informal gathering in the evening. Approx. 19.00 hours at the hotel bar / hotel restaurant.

November 2, Friday. Lectures, discussions, EDXC matters. We are planning to have lecturers like: Somebody from Lugano City, Mr. Bob Zanotti, former speaker and editor at Swiss Radio International. Mr. Jeff White, Radio Miami International. He will speak on the subject : "The State of Shortwave Broadcasting in the Americas." Mr. Anker Petersen, Chairman of Danish Shortwave Club International. He will speak on subject: "DX-ing in the High Andes". We will have at least 90 minutes for EDXC matters, discussions, future, etc. Mr. Torre Ekblom, Assistant Secretary General will conduct this session.

November 3, Saturday. Sightseeing tour in Lugano by bus with English speaking guide. We continue with the same bus to visit the local radio and TV station: Radiotelevisione Svizzera di lingua Italiana / RTSI /. Free time in the afternoon. At 19.30 hours in the evening at our conference hotel: Banquet Dinner consisting of 3 / three / course menu from Ticino / Ticino is the Southern, Italian speaking province of Switzerland / , including local Ticino drinks.

November 4, Sunday. Departure from our conference hotel.

THE CONFERENCE FEE YOU WILL PAY DIRECTLY TO ME UPON ARRIVAL. The Conference Fee : EUR 95,--- includes : The use of Conference room, relevant papers, name-tags, sightseeing in Lugano, visit at the local Radio station by bus. The Conference Fee also includes the Banquet Dinner and the drinks. Please observe: Breakfast every day is included into the hotel room price. Not included: Thursday evening what you consume during the informal gathering, Friday lunch and dinner, Saturday lunch ----- all above meals on your own account.

For further information you may contact : Mr. Tibor Szilagyi, Sweden.  
Phone number : + 46 8 500 264 83. E--mail : tiszi2035 @ yahoo.com  
(via Dario Monferini, playdx yg via DXLD)

DIGITAL BROADCASTING  
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FCC releases IBOC rules

The FCC has released the permanent IBOC rules. Read the original FCC document on these links:

[http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs\\_public/attachmatch/FCC-07-33A1.doc](http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-07-33A1.doc)

[http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs\\_public/attachmatch/FCC-07-33A1.pdf](http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-07-33A1.pdf)

[http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs\\_public/attachmatch/FCC-07-33A1.txt](http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-07-33A1.txt)

30 days after publication in the Federal Register, IBOC digital radio ("HD Radio") will cease to be something authorized through Special Temporary Authority and become a normal part of American radio. The biggest difference listeners (and especially DXers) will notice is that AM stations will be allowed to operate their HD signals at night.

The highlights, as the Commission puts them:

Refrains from imposing a mandatory conversion schedule for radio stations to commence digital broadcast operations;

Allows FM radio stations to operate in the extended hybrid digital mode;

Requires that each local radio station broadcasting in digital mode provide a free over-the-air digital signal at least comparable in audio quality to its analog signal;

Continues to require that the main digital broadcast stream simulcast the material aired on the analog signal;

Adopts a flexible bandwidth policy permitting a radio station to transmit high quality audio, multiple program streams, and datacasting services at its discretion;

Allows radio stations to time broker unused digital bandwidth to third parties, subject to certain regulatory requirements;

Applies existing programming and operational statutory and regulatory requirements to all free DAB programming streams, but defers the issue of whether and how to apply any specific new public interest requirements;

Authorizes AM nighttime operations and FM dual antenna configurations;

Considers and addresses other technical matters, such as FM translator and booster operations and TV Channel 6 interference issues;

Defers discussion of whether the Commission should impose content control requirements that would prevent listeners from archiving and redistributing digital musical recordings transmitted by digital

broadcast stations;

Recognizes that further negotiations between the United States and the international community are taking place to resolve possible disputes about the implementation and operation of DAB by domestic radio stations;

Dismisses several pending Petitions for Reconsideration and Petitions for Rulemaking that asked, inter alia, the Commission to reconsider the adoption of iBiquity's IBOC system as the technology chosen for DAB transmission;

Seeks further comment on appropriate limits to the amount of subscription services that may be offered by radio stations.

A few notes of my own:

The FCC mentions authority for "extended hybrid mode" on FM stations. This mode adds more digital capacity by adding digital carriers. However, these carriers fall between the digital carriers authorized in "normal" hybrid mode, and the station's analog signal. So if extended hybrid mode is going to cause interference (and it might), the interference will be to the station's own analog signal, not to other stations'.

LPFM and translator stations will be allowed to adopt IBOC. It's stated that IBOC operation may not be practical for LP10 (10-watt LPFM) stations.

Legal ID announcements will be required on all program streams, and digital multicast streams must be identified as such. "WZMF-2 Menomonee Falls" may not be legal - "WZMF Digital HD2 Menomonee Falls" might be. A "text ID" using the Program Associated Data may be adequate.

AM stations that have already notified the FCC of their daytime use of IBOC need not perform further notification to begin nighttime operation.

Comments were filed in an attempt to get the FCC to limit the IBOC power of "superpower" FM stations to what would be authorized to a "normal" station. For example, WOOD-FM in Grand Rapids, Mich. is authorized for 265 kw analog power at 177m HAAT. IBOC digital power is regulated as a percentage of analog; in WOOD's case it would be allowed to run 2,650 watts of digital power. If WOOD wasn't grandfathered in at its pre-1964 power, it would be limited to 35,909 watts analog power, or 359 watts digital. The Commission dismissed this attempt; WOOD will get its 2,650 watts of digital power.

The U.S. is still in negotiations with Canada and Mexico. (A Canadian engineer and DXer filed comments arguing that IBOC is prohibited under bilateral treaties with both countries.) IBOC permits will contain a clause noting that they may be modified or revoked if international considerations require it.

Strangely enough, all of this was accomplished by creating only four new rules (47CFR73.401..73.404) and amending one. (47CFR73.1201, the station identification rule)

Going back to the international considerations...

Canadian commenter Barry McLarnon quotes an article in the US-Canada agreement that states: "

Classes of emission other than A3E, for instance to accommodate stereophonic systems, could also be used on condition that the energy level outside the necessary bandwidth does not exceed that normally expected in A3E...."

McLarnon argues that the IBOC digital carriers extend the station's bandwidth to approximately 28 kHz, far outside that necessary and normally expected from an A3E (regular analog AM) signal. He also notes that an identical clause exists in the US-Mexico agreement.

Editorial comment: Barry is 100% right.

Editorial comment: But since when does the U.S. government listen to any other country when there's money to be made? (American Bandscan, Doug Smith blog, May 31 via DXLD)

MEXICO TO ALLOW IBOC ON BORDER STATIONS --- 5.25.2007

Mexico has been watching with interest what terrestrial digital radio technology the U.S. government and broadcasters would approve. Now, the Mexican government has proposed allowing stations along the country's northern U.S. border to voluntarily begin broadcasting with HD Radio technology. The proposal applies to stations located within 200 miles of the border, according to IBOC developer Ibiquity Digital. There are 80 FM stations and 120 AM stations in the Mexican side of the border area. Ibiquity believes that 15 may be on the air by the end of the year, Ibiquity told RW's "The Leslie Report" this week. (Radio World, linked from a comment on the above blog)

OK, if you stuck with me through my editorials(grin): Radio World Online reports that the Mexican government is considering authorizing IBOC for stations within 320 km (200 mi.) of the U.S. border. One might guess this is largely intended to ensure Mexican stations that

broadcast to a U.S. audience are not locked out of any marketplace success HD Radio might receive (Doug Smith, W9WI, Pleasant View, TN, EM66, WTFDA via DXLD)

It's going to be very interesting to see how many current AM HD stations run HD 24/7. I feel very bad for dxers in the middle part of the country as I think they will feel the greatest impact. FM analog signals have already lost some of their punch when those stations are also broadcasting in HD. Now it sounds like those analog signals could be degraded even more....hmmm this could actually push HD to mandated through the back door so to speak (Keith McGinnis, Hingham MA, ibid.)

Well, among those which are non-directional full time, I would expect ~~all~~ of them will leave the HD on 24/7.

(at least until they find it causing ruinous interference to other co-owned stations. When Salem bought Chicago's WIND-560 from Univision, they turned off the IBOC. I've heard it rumored they did so because WIND's IBOC sidebands were eating a big hole in the coverage of another station Salem already owned, WRRD-540 in Milwaukee.)

``Doug...for the technically challenged what does the FM dual antenna config mean?``

There are two ways to generate a HD FM signal. You can create the HD sidebands in the same generator that creates the analog signal, amplify it through the same amplifier stages, and transmit it through the same antenna. OR, you can take your existing analog FM transmitter and add a completely separate transmitter to generate and amplify the HD sidebands, then combine its signal with the analog signal and pass them to the antenna.

"dual antenna config" means you do away with the combiner and transmit the HD sidebands from a completely separate antenna. You basically have two different radio stations, one transmitting an analog signal and the other a digital. The rules require that the two antennas be extremely close (but they do NOT need to be on the same tower!) and that their elevations be similar.

I would imagine the main reason for doing it this way is that the combiners are pretty inefficient - you throw away most of the power out of your digital transmitter in combiner losses. You could use a much smaller digital transmitter if you don't need the combiner.

``this could actually push HD to mandated through the back door so to speak.``

As you may remember, the Canadian review of HD technology mentioned this. Indeed, they seem to regard IBOC self-interference as a fact. Ironically, I think us DXers will least notice the self-interference problem - as the tighter filters we use will filter out the HD sidebands.

Some speculate the FCC gave up on LPFM a long time ago, deciding they'd made enough of a showing to prevent Congress from noticing. For one, the tests they were ordered to conduct on 3rd-adjacent interference have been completely ignored. They didn't even bother to rule that they didn't believe the results (which showed that 3rd-adjacent LPFMs would NOT cause interference).

So the IBOC-for-LP10-stations issue may be moot, as it seems possible there will never be any LP10 stations.

On the other hand, Congress HAS noticed issues of media concentration. (for that matter, so have two of the five Commissioners. Both Democratic Commissioners dissented in part from yesterday's IBOC decision, and in both cases their dissents were because no diversity or public service requirements were imposed.)

If the White House changes hands (to the Democrats) next year and we end up with a Democratic majority on the FCC, I don't think it will undo the IBOC decision but it might result in the Commission being prodded to get the LPFM program restarted.

It is interesting to note the Commission says the negotiations with Canada and Mexico are ongoing. Given that there is no need to negotiate specific arrangements for each station (like there was for DTV) it seems to be taking an inordinate amount of time to conclude an agreement.

Which leads me to believe Canada, at least, is being skeptical. The contents of the CRTC's proceedings on the subject also lead me to think that government is not nearly as convinced of the lack of interference as ours. One might wonder if IBOC, in part, is behind the recent decision to licence FM relay transmitters for CBC AM operations on the Prairies (Doug Smith W9WI, Pleasant View, TN EM66, *ibid.*)

#### BROADCAST ELECTRONICS ANNOUNCES FIRST PUBLIC AM HD RADIO DEMONSTRATION IN MEXICO

BROADCAST ELECTRONICS (BE) announced today that 170 station owners and engineers attended the first public demonstration of AM HD Radio broadcasts in MEXICO on SATURDAY, MAY 26. XEXL-A/PATZCUARO, MICHOACAN broadcast AM HD Radio live through a BE AM 2.5E transmitter as part of the demonstration, which was held in conjunction with the 71st

convention of the Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Radio y Televisión (CIRT) in nearby MORELIA. Broadcasters gathered at the station's studios to listen to XEXL programming off-air on a variety of HD Radio receivers. "Most expressed surprise at the FM-like stereo audio quality and said they had not heard AM HD Radio outside carefully controlled demonstrations at the NAB convention," commented JOHN SCHNEIDER, the LATIN AMERICA sales manager for BE, which helped introduce FM HD Radio to MEXICO broadcasters in 2004. The AM demonstration comes just weeks after MEXICO officials approved HD Radio for the country's AM and FM stations located within 200 miles of the U.S./MEXICO border. (FROM WWW.ALLACCESS.COM via Paul B. Walker, IRCA via DXLD)

Just an FYI, XEXL is on 1020 kHz with 1 kW fulltime, so says Radio-locator.com (Walker, ibid.)

#### TECHNOLOGY CENTER HOSTS DIGITAL SHORTWAVE BROADCASTERS

[http://www.hcjb.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=3220&Itemid=](http://www.hcjb.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3220&Itemid=)

Digital shortwave radio broadcasts from four international broadcast sites highlighted a recent conference of the National Association of Shortwave Broadcasters (NASB) hosted by the HCJB Global Technology Center in Elkhart, Ind.

"We were able to receive all four signals, including the HCJB signal at only 4 kilowatts. It was good audio quality," said Brent Weeks, a design engineer with Radio Station HCJB in Quito, Ecuador.

Conference attendees also heard test broadcasts from Radio France International/TDF in French Guiana, Vatican Radio in Italy and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The stations are part of Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM), a global consortium of broadcasters, broadcasting associations, network operators, manufacturers, research institutions, regulatory bodies and others.

"We were getting a good reception of our digital shortwave where normally, with an analog broadcast, it would be marginal at best," Weeks said of the broadcasts received at the annual meeting of the NASB May 10-11. "It shows the potential of the digital shortwave medium for long distances and low-power broadcasts. You can go farther with a clearer signal."

Glenn Nelson, a radio frequency technician from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, added: "I was impressed with the DRM demonstrations. DRM may have a large impact on the shortwave market when [digital] receivers become [more readily] available."

The DRM USA Group met immediately prior to the NASB which has

historically held conferences in Washington, D.C. "Much to our surprise and pleasure, it was the most-attended annual meeting we have ever had!" said NASB President Jeff White. Fifty-eight attendees took part, coming from the U.S., Canada, Belgium, U.K., France, Germany, Ecuador, Singapore and Russia.

Shortwave broadcasting hasn't changed much since its beginnings during the early 20th century. Analog shortwave broadcasts usually carry noise of some kind due to interference and fading. However, the development of the DRM technology has the potential to revitalize not only shortwave, but AM transmissions also, by providing digital-quality broadcasts.

Most agree that the success of DRM technology hinges on the availability of low-cost receivers. In April, Fraunhofer, a Germany-based company, announced it will begin working with STMicroelectronics to develop a low-cost, low-power receiver chipset which is critical in manufacturing inexpensive receivers for widespread distribution. Fraunhofer has been one of the principal developers of DRM technology.

Attendees also enthusiastically discussed the possibility of a roll-out of receiver by the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China --- a target date for multiple DRM broadcasts, as China is promoting DRM as its digital radio format.

All were eager for the digital upgrade to the HC100 (HCJB Global's 100-kilowatt shortwave transmitter) which has the potential to reach China with digital programming.

Charles Jacobson, manager of international broadcast technology group at the HCJB Global Technology Center, was excited to be able to "draw special attention to this [DRM] technology by hosting the meetings at our tech center, the only U.S. entity to have developed DRM transmission equipment. It was also a great opportunity to expose a broader segment of radio people to the activities and ministries of HCJB Global."

The meetings also featured a presentation and tour of the technology center, impressing attendees with the scope of the ministry. "It's evident the Lord's hand is upon your ministry," observed Allan McGuihl, senior international director of Galcom International. "We praise God the way He is using you around the world. We pray that the Lord will continue to build your ministry up to reach many more unreached people groups through Christian radio." (via Alokesh Gupta, dxldyg via DXLD)

DRM DIGITAL RADIO TRIALS COMPLETED IN DELHI

Posted by: "Alokesh Gupta" alokeshgupta@gmail.com alokesh05

Date: Fri Jun 1, 2007 3:31 am ((PDT))

DRM-AIR-ABU Showcase on SCS Simulcasting in MW Band  
Digital Radio Transmission Workshop & Field Measurements  
Delhi, 7-12 May 2007

DRM DIGITAL RADIO TRIALS COMPLETED IN DELHI  
SCS DRM Simulcast Transmission Successfully Demonstrated  
[http://www.abu.org.my/public/dsp\\_page.cfm?pageID=755](http://www.abu.org.my/public/dsp_page.cfm?pageID=755)

## Introduction

The DRM Consortium, All India Radio (AIR) and the ABU organised a radio broadcasting event of significant interest to our medium wave radio broadcaster members. This event, the DRM-AIR-ABU Showcase on SCS Simulcasting in MW Band, demonstrated DRM digital radio transmissions in the medium wave band successfully using the Single Channel Simulcast (SCS), Multi-Channel Simulcast (MCS) technologies. Also trialled were full 18 kHz DRM in MW band, local DRM radio transmissions in the 26 MHz band, Near Vertical Incidence Skywave (NVIS) transmissions and DRM shortwave radio transmissions. Extensive measurements were carried out for all types of transmissions.

## Objectives

The principle objective of project was to showcase the feasibility and workings of the relatively new technologies of SCS and MSC, while broadcasting AM and DRM signals using only one transmitter. The project aimed at equipping the participants with sufficient expertise in the area of simulcasting in the MW band which will help in carrying out similar trials in their own countries.

As this technique has been successfully demonstrated at the trial in this region, there are many obvious advantages that could accrue to radio broadcasters if they make use of this technology.

Given that this region has some of the largest medium wave radio broadcasters, we believe that successful trials and measurements will pave the way for easy and cost-effective transition to DRM transmissions (via Alokesh Gupta, dx\_india via DXLD)

## PROPAGATION +++++

## SOLAR-ACTIVITY FORECAST FOR THE PERIOD JUN 1 - 7, 2007

Activity level: mostly very low to low  
Radio flux (10.7 cm): a fluctuation in the range 67-80 f.u.

Flares: weak (0-8/day)  
Relative sunspot number: in the range 0-40

Astronomical Institute, Solar Dept., Ondrejov, Czech Republic  
e-mail: sunwatch(at)asu.cas.cz (RWC Prague)

Geomagnetic activity forecast for the period Jun 1 to Jun 7, 2007  
quiet: June 01, 06, and 07  
unsettled: June 02, 03, and 04  
active: 0  
minor storm: 0  
major storm: 0  
severe storm: 0

Geomagnetic activity summary:  
geomagnetic field was quiet on May 28, 29, 30, and 31,  
unsettled on May 25, 26, and 27, active on May 24.

RWC Prague, Geophysical Institute Prague,  
Geomagnetic Dept  
Czech Republic  
e-mail: geom(at)ig.cas.cz

Geomagnetic activity forecast for the period of one solar rotation  
unsettled to active: Jun 3-4, 14-16, 18-23,  
active to disturbed: Jun 3, (4,) 14, (15,) 18-21  
quiet: Jun 1-2, 5, (6,) 7-12, (13, 17,) 24, (25,) 26

Survey: quiet on May 30  
mostly quiet May 28-29  
quiet to unsettled -  
quiet to active May 26-27  
quiet to disturbed May 25  
mostly unsettled -  
unsettled to active -  
unsettled to disturbed -  
mostly active -  
active to disturbed on May 23-24  
disturbed -

Notice: Days in brackets refer to a lower probability of possible  
solar activity enhancements depending on previous developments  
on the sun.

F. K. Janda, OK1HH, Czech Propagation Interested Group  
e-mail: franta.janda(at)quick.cz  
(<http://www.asu.cas.cz/~sunwatch/070601.html> via DXLD) ###

TIPS FOR RATIONAL LIVING

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CINDY SHEEHAN'S FAREWELL

Good Riddance Attention Whore

Mon, 2007-05-28 17:11. Cindy Sheehan

[http://lists.topica.com/lists/SOUNDOFF/read/message.html?](http://lists.topica.com/lists/SOUNDOFF/read/message.html?mid=1721027436&sort=d&start=6238)

[mid=1721027436&sort=d&start=6238](http://lists.topica.com/lists/SOUNDOFF/read/message.html?mid=1721027436&sort=d&start=6238)

And also read the next messages (Glenn Hauser, DXLD) ###